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THORNDALE FARM

GROWERS OF HARDY PLANTS
ORIGINATORS OF THORNDALE SUB-ZERO ENGLISH IVY
WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS

January 25, 1952

United States Department of Agriculture
Library
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Ralph R. Shaw, The Librarian

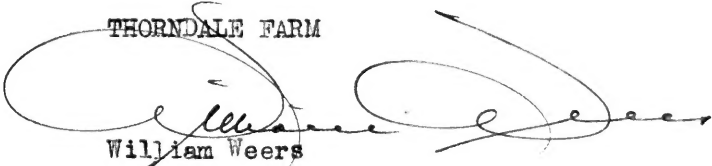
Dear Mr. Shaw:

We are publishing a catalog for the 1953 spring season and shall send you a catalog at that time.

In the meantime we are sending you a mimeographed sheet which we have been sending out on this item.

Sincerely yours,

THORNDALE FARM



William Weers

WW:rn

THORNDALE & WATSON

THEORY OF THE EARTH

AND THE HISTORY OF THE EARTH

Thorndale Farm
Woodstock, Ill.

PRICE SCHEDULE

THORNDALE SUB-ZERO ENGLISH IVY

Potted Plants

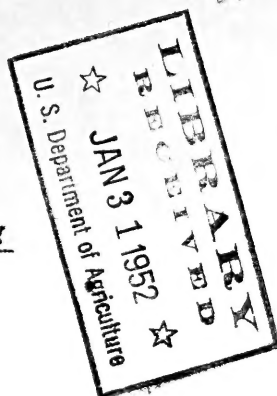
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12 for \$10.00, Postpaid
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BALTIC IVY

Potted Plants

3 for \$1.25, Postpaid
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THORNDALE SUB-ZERO ENGLISH IVY

These evergreen Sub-Zero English Ivies are the descendants of a remarkably hardy Ivy which has withstood twenty Chicago winters without protection. Even this winter, when temperatures dropped to 26° below zero here in Woodstock, the Thorndale Sub-Zero English Ivy came through in fine shape.

More than thirty "Ivy Generations" later, these great-great-great-grandchildren are continuing to display the same uncommon hardiness as the original plant.

They have been tested under all sorts of growing conditions and they have continued to prosper where all other Ivies have failed.

HARDY BALTIC IVY

This hardy Ivy has somewhat smaller leaves than the Thorndale Ivy and also finer branches. It is easily cultivated, and, like the Thorndale Sub-Zero English Ivy, will grow in a wide variety of soils.

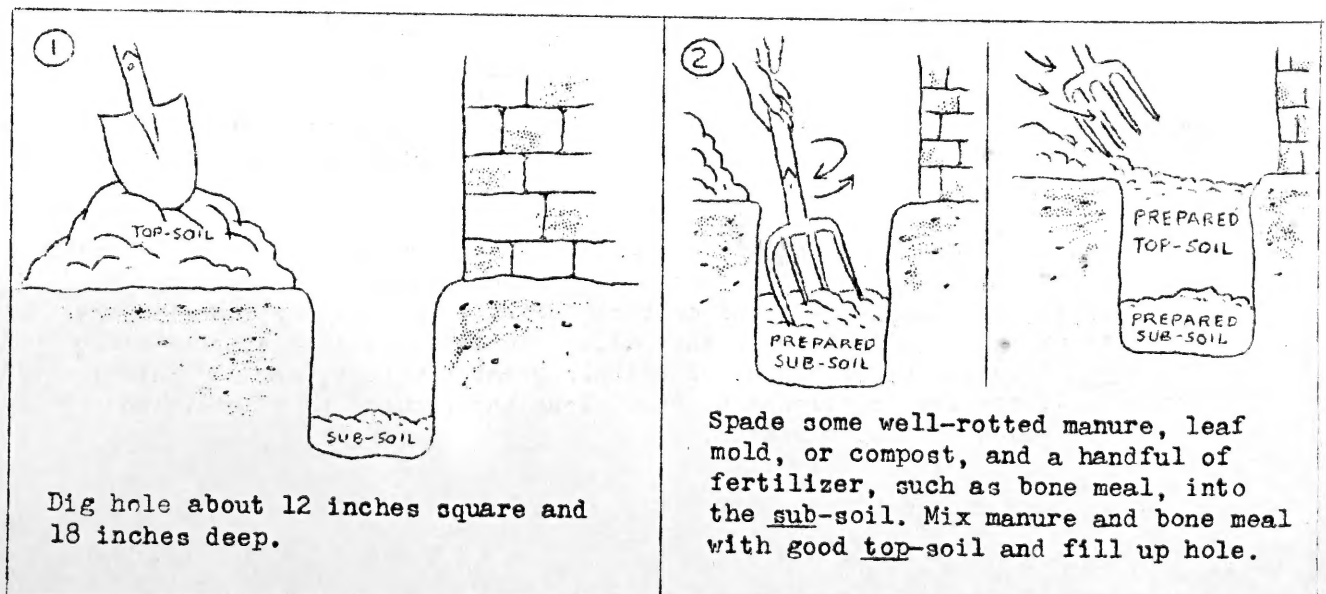
Baltic Ivies will also climb, of course. It is well to plant them on the north or east sides of houses since they are subject to winter leaf burn.

If planted as ground cover, the soil should be well prepared. Manure, (not fresh), spaded into the ground or soil mixed with peat moss, leaf mold, or compost, will help to give the plants a good start. Once they are established, they require little care for they are relatively free from insects and diseases.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

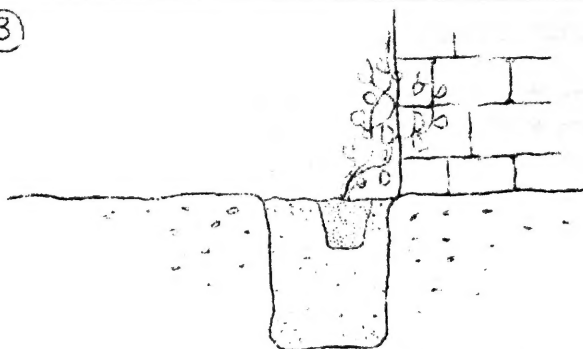
All Ivies prefer shady or semi-shady locations, such as under trees and shrubs, or as ground cover along the north or east side of houses. However, they will prosper in open situations provided the ground is kept moist.

To give these Ivies the best possible start, we suggest that you plant them according to the following directions...



(OVER)

③



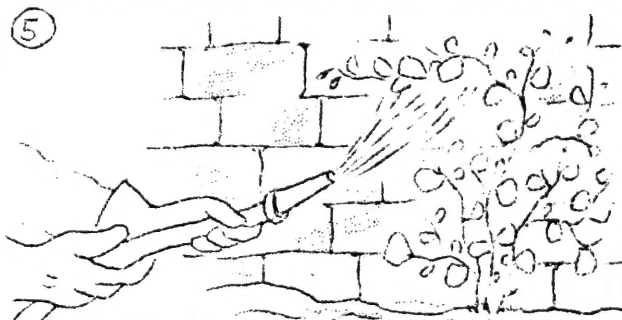
Into this well-prepared soil, plant your Ivy. Water and keep the ground moist but don't drown the plants or otherwise kill them with kindness.

④



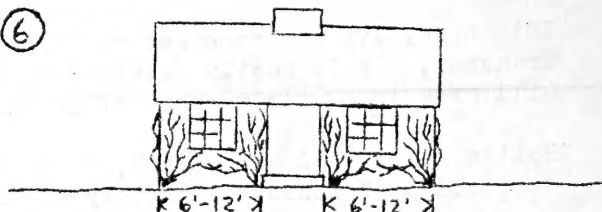
Mulch Ivies with leaves or straw the first winter. Once the plant is firmly established, no further special care is necessary.

⑤



Occasionally wash vines with garden hose to keep leaves clean, especially underneath, where insect pests will sometimes get a start.

⑥

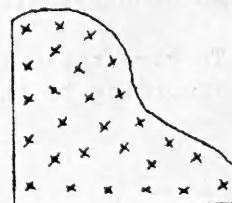
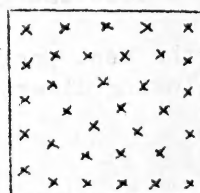
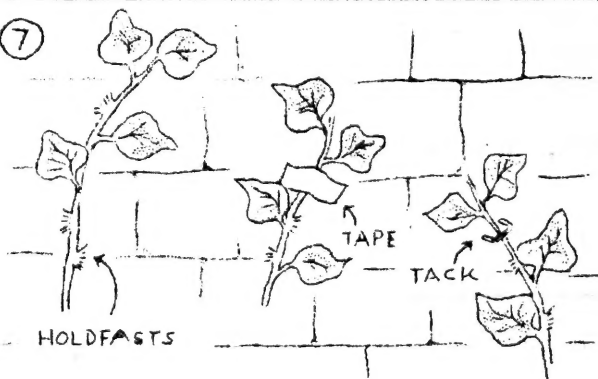


For covering a house, Ivies should be planted six to twelve feet apart.



To cover a garden wall, six to eight feet apart will assure good coverage, even at the base.

⑦



Twelve inches apart, staggered each way, is about right if used as ground cover.

On the Ivy stems are small suction-cup-like growths called "Holdfasts", which hold the Ivy firmly to even the smoothest vertical surface. Occasionally, it is necessary to hold the young plant against the wall in some way, to give the Holdfasts an opportunity to grip the wall. The Ivy should be started up the wall when small because larger vines, with their greater weight, are more difficult to "train." If the Ivy is allowed to grow along the ground, roots will tend to develop in place of the Holdfasts.